Political Condition of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Evidence of Ex-Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, Gen. Chetlain, Gen. Wager Swayne.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS'S TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16, 1866. The testimony reported to-day from the Committee as Reconstruction embraces the examination of a dozen wit es, relaying to the condition of Arkansas, Mississippi tlabama and Georgia. It is conflicting in its character in

people are quite exceptional caser, if not absolutery take. He would as soon travel alone, unarmed, through the South as through its North.

The How William L. Shankey terified that when he commenced his duties as Provisional Governor of Mississippi to fount the people fifty to one, perfectly reconciled to the reading of things even the Secossion party admitted they and made a miserable failure and were auxious to get back into the Union they came up freely and elserfully and met all the demands of the President, some prejudice had arisen against the State because of a footas prevision of a late legislative coaciment limiting the right of freedmen to hold property, that existen was in contravention of the laws as they had always provincially extated; the freedmen are doing numbrakably sed, but there is no disguishing the fact that the Freedmen's Bureau and the colored troops have done more harm than good. Gen. Howard is a very clever gentlemae, but been an men in charge of the Freedmen's Eureau in Missispipu who are discussed to appealate on white and back. I verify believe that if at the time I was there all the troops and the Freedmen's Bureau had been withdrawn. I could have had a perfect state of order in two weeks, there are now in the State very little otter half as many freedmen as there were formerly blaves; there is no telling the mortality that has prevailed among them is that they are destined to extinct to beyond a doubt, we must judge of the future by the naxt, and I could tell you a great many circumstances to that effect. In answer to a question as to the status of Senators and members clear to the Goograss, the witness and they were all Whigs exceptione, who was a Union Democrat; the party as a general thing were clear of the chimn of Seression: the State Government, I regret for my lin the knots of Conservation. It for the land the hard so Conservation to the state of orders and them between the clear of the chimn of Seression: the State Government. It regret for my lin the knots and they were

ot Major Gen. A. L. CHETTAIN-Was in Alabama

Alabama; they regard it as a species of explonage, and oppose it very strongly.

Brevet Major-Gen. Waden Swayer. Commissioner of the Freedmen's lareau for Alabama since Angust last, testifies that since he wfat there there has been a gradual case attor of flaorder, a progress in legislation toward equal laws for all nen, and a marked decrease of political animosity, when he wont there, failing to induce the Provisional Government to same a proclamation declaring that the expression have full rights, witness issued such an order timeef, inviting the niges and magnistrates of the State to become his agents for the administration of justice, the order was seconded by the Sovernor, and generally carried out by the magnistrates, the system of species was continued by order of the Conventionwhen it meembed, until the close of the next session of the Legislature, that body, however, when it met, passed a series of laws, rejaided as a practical resease times, the bills were verted by Gov. Parsons, and the vetoes were sustained in each instance, after the surrender of Lee, a kindly feeling was generally expressed toward the United States, since which a great increase of bitternies has taken lager, disalwaying itself in a cort of social calification.

Committee on the 11th instant. He was sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell, as follows:

Committee on the lith instant. He was sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell, as follows:

Q. State your residence? A. Crawfordsville, Georgia.

Q. What means have you had, since Lee's surrender, to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Georgia with regard to the Union? A. I was at home in Georgia at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee, and remained there until the lith of May, and during that time conferred with the people in my immediate neighborhood—with the Governor of the State, and with one or two other leading or prominent men in the State, from the lith of May until my return to Georgia, which was on the 26th of October, I had no means of knowing anything of the public sentiment there except through the public press and such letters as I received; from the time of my return until I left the State on my present visit here. I had very extensive intercourse with the people, visiting Angust, and visiting Milledgeville during the session of the Logislature, Erst on their assembling, again in January mon their reassembling, and arealn in the latter part of February, while there I conversed very freely and fully with all the prominent leading men, or most of them, in the Legislature, and met a great many of the prominent influential men of the State, not connected with the Legislature, and pretters, and from correspondence with the men in the State whom I have not met. I helieve that embraces a full answer to the question as to my means of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of that State upon the subject stated in the question.

Q. As the result of your observations what is your opinion of

The question of Secession was involved in the election of rates to that Convention, was it not? A. Yes, Scr.

in the freezen's Assembly of the state; the catalantest at a most recollect, but I think it was near three hundred, perhaps a few over or under.

Q. Was there any difference in different parts of the State in the strength of the Union sentiment at that time? A. In some of the monetain counties the Union sentiment was generally prevalent; the cities, towns and villages were generally for Secression throughout the State. I think, with some exceptions: the anti-Secression sentiment was more general in the rural districts and in the monatain pertions of the State, yet the people of some of the upper counties were very active and decided Secressionite; there was nothing like a sectional district of the State at all, for instance the delegates from Floyd County, in which the City of Rome is situated, in the upper portion of the State, was an able one and strong for Secression, while the County of Jefferson, down in the interior of the cotton belt, sent one of the most prominent delegations for the Union. I could designate other particular counties in that was throughout the State, aboving that there was not what might be termed a sectional or geographical division of the State on the question.

Q. In what particular did the people believe their constitu-

might be termed a sectional or geographical division of the State on the question.

Q. In what particular did the people believe their constitututional liberties were endangered or assailed from the Union A. Mainty. I would say, in their internal social policy and their apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies of the doctrines and principles of that political party which had recently succeeded in the choice of a President and Vice-President of the United States, it was the serious apprehension that the Republican or cambration, as then constituted, should succeed to newer, it would lead ultimately to a virtual subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and all its subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and all its subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and all its subversion of conviction of the United States, and all its subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and all its extense. Longest conviction of the minds of our people; those sincere. Longest conviction of the minds of our people; those sincere. Longest conviction of the rights might be maintained in the Union at under the Constitution, especially as there were majorities in both Bonses of Congress who agreed with them on Longetiutional questions.

the Union ar under the Constitution, especially as there were undertities in both Houses of Congress who agreed with them on Constitutional questions.

Q. To what feature of their internal social policy did they apprehend danger? A. Principally the subordination of the African race as it existed under their laws and institutions.

Q. In what spirit is the amandpating of the slaves received by the propie? A. Generally it is accepted, it think, in perfect good faith, and with a deposition to do the best that can be done in the new order of things in this particular.

Q. What, at present, are the relations substating between the white pool, earn the limited by expensive specially in the relation of employers and employed? A. Quite as good, I think, as in any part of the weelf that ever I have been in between this charges of employer and employed, the condition of things in this respect on my return has Fall was very different from what it was when I left home for my present visit to this city; during the Fall and up to the close of the year, there was a general option prevning among the colored people that at Christinas there would be a division of the lands, and a very general mid-specialton on their part to make any contracts at all for the present year, indeed, there were very few contracts. I think made throughout the State until after Christinas or about the left of January, Gen Tillson, who is at the head of the Hurean in the State and whose administration has given very general salisheston to our people, I think, was very netteen they became satisfied that they were laboring under a mistake in anticipating a division of sands after Christinas and the first of January, they made contracts very readily generally and since that time affairs in the main have moved on quite smoothly and quietie.

Q. Are the negroes generally at work: A. Yes: they are generally at work there are some idle, but this class constitute but a small proportion.

out a small proportion.

Q. What, upon the whole, is their conduct? Proper, under the circomstances in which they have been placed or otherwise? A. As a whole, much better than the most hopeful

As far as you know what are the leading objects and de-

Legislature as an evidence of the tone of the Legislature of the State as wall as that of the people of the State upon the subject; I will refer you simply to a letter I wrote to Senator Stawart upon the same subject; I submit a copy of that letter; it is as follows:

as loval men as the term is frequently used—I mean by it, layal to law and order, and to the Constitution, to support the Government under the Constitution—what was their feeling; they did what they did, believing it was best far the protection of Constitutional liberty; toward the Constitution of the United States, as they construed it, the great mass of our people were always as much devoted in their feelings as any people were always as much devoted in their feelings as any people were always as much devoted in their feelings as any people were always as much devoted in their scheduler of maintaining more securely these principles, and when they found they were not successful in their object, in perfect good faith, as far as I can judge from meeting with them and conversing with them, looking to future developments of their country in its material resources, as well as its moral and invellectual progress, their earnest desire and expectation was to allow the past strugge, lamentable as it was in its results, to pass by, and to consperate with the true friends of the Constitution—these of all sections who earnestly strive for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the perpetuation of the Government in its purity; they have been a little disappointed in this, and are so now; they are patiently waiting, however, and, believing that when the passions of the hour have passed away, this delay in restoration will cease; they think they have done everything that was essential and proper, and my judgment is that they would not be willing to do anything further, as a condition precedent; they would simply remain quiet and passive.

Q. Does your own judgment approve the view you have given as the opinion of the people of the State; A. My own judgment is tent the question of suffrage belongs under the Unastitution, and wisely, too, to the States respectively and exclasively.

Q. I see your own judgment of the alternatives ang-

indigment is very decided, that the question of suffrage belongs under the Constitution, and wisely, too, to the States respectively and exclasively.

Q. Is it your opinion that neither of the alternatives suggested in the question ought to be accepted by the people of freezign. A. My own opinion is that these terms ought not to be offered as conditions precedent, in other words, my opinion is that it would be hest for the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country that there should be an immediate restoration, and immediate bringing back of the States into their original relations, and let all these questions then be discussed in common cannell; then the representatives of the South could be heard, and you, and all, could judge much better of the tone and temper of the people than you could of the opinions given by any individuals; you may take my opinion, or the opinion of any individuals; you may take my opinion, or the opinion of any individual, but they will not enable you indige of the condition of the people of the States so well, as for her own representatives to be heard in your public connels, in her own behalf, my judgment, therefore, is very decided, that it would have been better, as soon as the lamentable conflict was over, when the people of the States so well, as for her own representatives to the heard in your public connels, in her own behalf, my judgment, therefore, is very decided, that it would have been better, as soon as the lamentable conflict was over, when the people of the States and decided that it would not accept the issue, destring, as they de, to resume their places for the future in the Union, and to look to the halls of Congress and the contri for the protection of their rights in the Union, and the look in the halls of Congress, disease these questions calmiy and defiberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained were just such as to control the judgment of the people of the opinions to accept, while they are denied all voice in the common council of the O. As far as you know what are the leading objects and desire of the negro population at the present time in reference to themselven? A. It is to be protected in their rights of persons of color? and to decise the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained the results and state of the eccentric present of color? and to decise the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained in control the judgment of the people of the color in the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained in control the judgment of the people of the color in the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained in control the judgment of the people of the color in the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained were just such as to control the judgment of the people of the color in the halis of Congress, discuss these questions calmiy and deliberately, and if they did not show that the views entertained were just and the halis of Congress, discuss these color of the comment of the ludiness of the people of the color in the halis of Congress, discuss these of the people of the color and the halis of Congress, discuss these color of the comment of the ludiness of the people of the color and the halis of Congress, discuss these of the health and the people of the color and the halis of Congress, and the halis of Congress, discuss the sectors, and the halis of Congress, discuss the sectors, and the halis of Congress, discuss the sectors

oper forum.

Q. Suppose the States that are represented in Congress, and ongress should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be immitted to take its place in the Government of the country icept upon its assent to one or the other of the two propositions suggested, is it then your opinion that under such oirmistances Georgia ought to decline?

Witaness—You mean the States now represented, and those let

Mr. Boutwell.—Yes.
Witness.—You mean by "Congress," Congress as it is now onatifuled, with the other eleven States excluded it.
Mr. Boutwell.—I do.

constituted, with the other eleven States excluded?

Mr. Houtwell—I do.

A. Then I think she ought to decline under the circumstances and for the reasons stated, and so ought the whole eleven should such an offer be made and declined and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular speciacle would be presented; a complete reversal of positions would be presented; in 1861 these States thought they could not remain agfely in the Union without new guarantees, and now when they agree to resume their former practical relations in the Union under the Constitution as it is, the other States urn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safely to their interest without new guarantees on their part; the Southern States would thus present hemselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it; the former disminists would thereby become Unionists, and the former Unionists practical disunionists.

April 12, 1866.

Examination of Alexander H. Stephens resumed:
By Mr. Boutwell—Do you mean to be understood in your last answer that there is no coretitational power in the Government, as at present organized, to exact conditions precedent to the restoration to positical power of the cleven States don't to the restoration to positical power of the cleven States (Q. Do you entertain the same opinion in reference to the amendment to the Constitution abelishing Slavery? A. I do; I think the States, however, abelished Slavery in good faith, as one of the results of the war, their satisfaction of the Constitutional amendment followed as a consequence: I do not think there is any conditiational power on the part of the Government to have exacted it as a condition precedent to their restoration under the Constitution, or to the resumption of their places as members of the Union.

tions of difference ought to signet themselves according to the best interest, peace, welfare and prosperity of the whole senanty, as callgliened reason, calm judgment and a sense of ustice might direct this decrine of the sovereignty of the everal States as a self-adjusting, regulating principle of our barrious gratem of State government, extending, possibly, or the continent.

American system of such gover the continent.

Q. Have your scottiments undergone any change since the opening of the Rebellion, in reference to the reserved right of States under the Constitution of the United States). A. My constitution on the original abstract question have undergone no change, but I accept the issue of the war, and the result, as a practical settlement of that question; the aword was appealed to to decide the question, and by the decision of the sword I am willing to abide.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.—Our city is on the stir with new improvements as Spring begins to open. The "Old American" has been torn down and removed and the cellar for the new block is being dog. Work has also been commonced on the St. Joseph Hotel corner by Mr. Swigart and others. Mr. M. Stover has remodeled his brick building on Michiganett, for the new bank, and put it in first-rate order for such an institution. The bankers are said to be Eastern men of large capital and business enterprise. Messra Defrees & Marsh are putting up a large new planing mill, sash door and blind factory, near the old one in Lowell. It will be of the best class and run by experienced men, that they may continue to make good work. The new furnace is also being put up as fast as possible, and many other improvements are being made of which we have not time now to speak. Men of capital have been here during the past week inquiring into the feasibility of digging a canal to the Kaukakee for freighting purposes, and of erecting in Lowell a first-class hydraulic power. Snoth Bend is just getting a fair start. There have been many new entablishments of trade already opened to the public, and there will be more as soon as balldings can be erected. Go shead, we say.

[Register, South Bend. IMPROVEMENTS AT SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

The Tammany Society met last evening for the election of officers. Two tickets had been nominated, one headed by John T. Hoffman, which was termed "Regular," and one by Donglas Taylor called the "Opposition" or "Reform" ticket. The vote was quite large, perhaps the largest since Fernando Wood had his day; and the contest was very spirited and exciting, John Van Buren gave the entire weight of his personal influence to the "Opposition" ticket, but that did not save it from defeat. Mr. James B. Nicholson presided over the meeting, and the election, which was the principal business transacted, resulted in the election of the following officers by an average vote of 207, while the "Opposition" ticket received but about 70 votes. There was really little difference between the tickets; but this was successful. For Sachems, John T. Hoffman, Charles G. Cornell, Peter B. Sweeny, John Kelly, Matthew T. Brennan, William M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, John J. Bradley, William McMurray, Daniel E. Deiavan, Emanuel B. Hart, Nathaniel Jarvis, fr.; for Treasurer, Henry Vandewater; for Secretary, Whison Small, for Sargamore, George W. Roome; for Wiskinskie, Stephen C. Duryea. The Tammany Society met last evening for the election of

Seton College was burned to the ground on the night of the 27th of January. Some of its friends have arranged an amateur Concert, to be given at Delmonico's to morrow evening. to assist in rebuilding the College. The aim of the College authorities having been to combine the highest literary educa-tion with the manners and babits of gentlemen, the College has met with extraordinary success, and the long array of names on the tickets of admission to the concert shows the popularity of the institution.

Personal—The Port-au-Prince Conflagration.

HAVANA Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

Gen. Scott and Dr. Sheidon left by the stoamer to-day for New-York. The illustrious octogenarian has received marked attention from his fellow citizens during his short

tively that they are defiled the right to be heard; and white as I have said, they might differ among themselves in many points in regard to suffrage, they would not differ upon the question of doing anything farther as a condition precedent to be restoration; and in respect to the alternate conditions to be so presented. I do not think they would accept the one or the other; my individual general views as to the proper course to be pursued in respect to the colored people are expressed in a speech made before the Georgia Legislanter referred to in my letter to Senator Stewart, that was the proper forum, as I conceive, in which to discuss this subject, and I think a great deal depends in the advancement

EUROPE.

NEWS. DAY LATER

Arrival of the City of New-York at this Port.

No Change in the German Imbroglio.

THE PEACE RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

HOW THE FRENCHMEN ARE TO LEAVE MEXICO.

THE ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Failure of the Allies to Cross the Parana.

The steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port on Monday morning, bringing one day's later news.

The Latest.

The Latest.

Lierroot, April 5, 1866—p. m.

The Austro-Prussian situation remains without change. There is nothing to confirm the pacific news of Tuesday.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in November next, the second in March, and the third in November next, the second in March, and the third in November next, the second in March, and the third in November next, the second in March, and the third in November next, the second in March, and the third in November next, the second in three detachments in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

The Steamship Hibernian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th inst.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

The British mail has arrived.

The British mail has arrived.

The Real on the 23d of February. Crew saved and landed at Bahia. It was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.

The Bruzilian Admiral, with his fleet of iron-clads, gunboats and monitors had arrived at Corrientes. At last accounts the allies had not attempted to cross the Parana River for the invasion of Paragnay. The Paragnayans seem determined to hold out, and their daring incursions having twice crossed the river in cames and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, show the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Bruzilian squadron during these encagements had caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

At Buenos Ayres trade was good. Gold was firm and

paper money scarce. Sheep farming was prosperous. Exchange on London 51jd per silver dollar.

The bark Hound, from Liverpool, was wrecked off Ticondina. Crew saved. Money in Rio 82:10 per cent premium. Government stocks 6 per cent premium. Bank of Brazil shares \$10 discount. Exchange on London 24

a 2.5d.

Mangin, April 3, 1856.

The Governor of the Bank of Spain has explained the causes of his resignation. He complains that the Government does not increase the amount of specie in the Bank, and asserts that the general uneasiness is the reason of the difficult position of that establishment. The resignation of

difficult position of that establishment. The resignation of Senor Ross Ross as President of the Council of State has been accepted. Rumors are current that endeavors will shortly be made to contract a fresh loan.

FLORENCE, April 4, 1866.

Florence journals contradict the statement that any military preparations are being made on the part of Italy, and declare that there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

The Bourse has been unsettled, and closed flat at 57.42, or 28c. lower than vesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to the Camp of Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation, with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

Lygnwoot, Aprilp, m. 8—
Cotton was firmer on Wednesday, and prices advanced §4. On Thursday (no-day) the market is casier, and the improvement partially lest. Sales on Wednesday, 10,000 bales, and to-day 5,000; speculators and exporters took 5,000. Breadatuffs quiet but steady. Provisions duff.
LONDON April 5—a.m.—Consols, 66(2856). United States Five-twenties, 72(272). Eric shares, 50. Illinois Central shares, 5(2851).

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAUGHTER. Arrest of the Supposed Accomplice in Canada.

Lexpox. C. W. Monday, April 16, 1856.

The supposed accomplice of the seven-fold Philadelphia murderer has been arrested here. He gives his name as Charles McCutcheon. When arrested, he turned pale and nearly fainted. The only discrepancy between the description of the murderer and the appearance of the prisoner is that, instead of having lost a thumb, his forefuger is gone; otherwise there is the closest identity. A further examination is about to take place.

Philadelphia Cattle Market-AFRIL 16.

Heef Cattle one cent higher; sales of 1.800 head at 122 lee, per quality; sales of 11.000 Sheep at 72 se, per fb. gross; Coss advanced; sales at \$410 2500 for Springers; Hogs unchanged; sales 1,700 head at \$152 14 50 per 100 fb net.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. PRILADELPHIA. April 16.—Petroleum steady; sales of Crude at 24.2244c.; Refined in bond, 38.230c.; Refined Free, 5c. 26.1c. Floor firm: sales of Superine at 5c. 25.25°; Extras 8.25.25° 25°. Wheat quiet, alow of sale, but prices unaltered. Se 25 or 89 25. Wheat quiet, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Corn quiet; sales of Xellow at 75 or 85c. Coffee quiet, sales of Rio at 20 or 30c. gold—a cargo of 4,183 bags of Lagnayra just arrived. Molasses unchanged. Whisty steady.

Ballimons, April 16.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and soarce. Corn active, sales of White at 80 or 25c. Yellow, 79c. Oats firm; sales at 30 of 20c. Seeds—Clover du Il at \$5 25 of \$5 50 per tan, Timothy searce and nominal. Provisions nominal. Whisty duit; sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 23; \$2 24; Western, \$2 25. Groceries steady; sales of 5,000 bags of Rio Coffee.

The Steamer England-Her Cabin Pussengers

All Well.

Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers on board the steamer England. This announcement will relieve the anxiety of their friends.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEERLY AND WEERLY

TRIBUNE. Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB-UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same.

WEEKLY TRIBUNG.

one year.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

The New-York Semi-Weckly Tribune, Ready this morning, contains: Ngws Symmany-Military, Naval, News from Washington, New ork, New England, the Middle States, the Southern Atlantic States or Gulf States, Kenturky, and Temessee, the Western States or Pacific Coast, the Territories; Political, Domestic, Miscellany

oreign News. XXXIXTH CONGRESS-The Proceedings on Friday, Saturday, and ondsy in Pull. New York LEGI-LATTRE-Abstract of the Proceedings on Friday. New Found Sunday.

Tum FENIANS—The Excitement in New-Brunswick; British Solvers Driven Out of Maine, An Overt Act, Capture of an English Fiag; he Arrests in Canada. The Pullapelphia Munder-Eight Victims in All; Arrest of the

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER—Eight Victime in All; Arrest of the Morderet.

FROM PARIS—Special Correspondence: French Ideas of Liberty; Victor Hugo and the Barber; His Method of Literary Composition; Paradols Reception Speech; His Interview with Supoleon Newspaper Discussions: The Emperor on Literary Liberty; Theatrical Ceneration; News French Translation of the Rible.

FROM JAMAICA—Special Correspondence; The Royal Commission; Resammination of Gov. Eyre: Testimony from Magistrates; The Blacks Loyal and Law Abiding; A Rebei Blockade Hunner's Story; A Fresh Cause of Excitement.

The Crit of Carlo, It.—Special Correspondence; Rise and Progress of Carlo: The Lewes; Henefit Received by the War; Business Men Getting Rich; The Two Great Obstacles to Progress—Express Monopoly and Grog Shops; Friendly Advice.

The Execution of Green, the Malder Murdersham—A Full Report by Our Special Correspondent.

CAN CONGRESS BE BRIERD — Importers of British Iron agt. American Manufacturer.

FORRIGS AND DOMESTIC DUTIES ON STEEL—A Letter from an American Steel Manufacturer.

The National Game of Ball.

American Steel Manufacturer.

THE NATIONAL GAME OF BALL.

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THEAS-Letter from the Attorney-General of the State.

WIVES AND DAVORTERS—An Every-Day Story. By Mrs. Gaskell.

Chapter LV1; OH with the Old Love and on with the New.

New Presideations—The Fillissophy of Herbert Spencer; The

North American Review for April; Paffrey's History of New-Enstand.

Sorth American Review for April: 1870-A Complete List of Articles Paris UNIVERSAL Exhibition, 1987-A Complete List of Articles Paris Universal Exposition, to Open April 1, 1987.

Photography—Meeting of the American Photographic Society; Mr. Osbornés Photo-Lithographic Process; Experiments by Mr. Rutherford; Bottled Light.

LATERIAN TERM.
LATER DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS.
LATER DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKET.
COMMERCIAL MATTER—The Latest Stock and Gold Quotations.
MARKIAGES AND DESCRIPTION.

views and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of correspondents. Foreign and Domestic Letters, Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News, Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information, Stock, Financial Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in Tun Datty Treeters. The Sami-Werley Trunces also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest and Best Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. It purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheep a rate as in The Sami-Werkely Truncys. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of Time Truncys can increase the power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs and approve of the character of Time Truncys can increase the power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs

HOMMEL.—SCHOONMAKER—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at the residence of the brise's father, by the Kev G. L. Damarsat, George W. Hommel to Libbis Suydam, daughter of Samuel School-maker, esq., all of this city.

No cards.

USHER-LAFLIN-At Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday, April 12, 1
the Rev. John Todd, D. D., the Hon, Bloomfield Uniter of Potedar
N. Y., to Miss Grace M. Laffin, youngest daughter of Walter Laftin.

DIED.

BRUNDAGE—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Eth inst., James H. Brundage, ir., in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the feneral, frong his late residence, cor. Clinton and De Kalbaves, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock p. m. DLMER-At Yonkers, on Sunday, April 15, William Bolmer, aged

BOLDSIAN AND ADDRESS OF THE STATE OF THE STA

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILDERSLEEVE-On Monday merring, 16th inst., Thomas J.

Gildersceve, ir., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas J. Gildersceve, on Hewest, that house west of Bedford ave., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, at 2 colock p. m.

Wednesday, of 7 o'clock p. m.

GRISWOLD—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, April 15, at No. 3

Jefferson-St. Brooklyn, Sarah D., wite of E. D. Griswold.

Notice of funeral in evening papers of to day.

KEELER—On Monday, April 16, of diphineria, Edwin Easton, eldestson of Fdwin and Sasie E. Keeler, aged I years and 7 months.

The triends of the family are invited to attend the humani, on Wednesday, likit hint, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No.

20 West Twelfth-st.

KELSEY-In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 15, Charles Kolasy, agod years. friends of the family, also those of his brother's and brothers' in v. Nasau Lodge, No. 39, L. O. of O. F., and the southbers of the

her ags.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, April 19, at 11 o'clock a. m., from the residence of her father, No. 366 West Thurty second-st.

LANMAN—On Sonday morning, April 15, David Trumbull Lanman,

LANMAN—On Sonday marning April 15, David Trumbull Lanman, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his site revisione, No. 6 Carroli Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 17th that, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

MISPLEE—At Mattewan, N. Y., on Monday, 18th inst., Mrs. Sophia, relief of the late Niconius Misplee of this city, ared 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fourers, from the Pirst Baptist Cincel, fircomest, oor Elizabethst. on Wednesday, 18th lost, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Matteneck, L. L. for interment.

MOSEMAN—On Sounday morning, the 18th iset, James H. Moseman, in the 4th year of his age, and of the late. Withet Moseman. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 Montroest, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to Rye for interment. There will likewise he a funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, at 1 o'clock of the same day.

Special Notices.

Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber Commerce will be beid on THURSDAY next. April 19 at clock to appoint a Commissioner under the act of the Legislature.

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saume that Congress shall in this session, in the ab-f Senators and Representatives from the eleven States, act levying taxes upon all the people of the United including the eleven, is it year opinion that such an act e constitutions? A. I should doubt if it would be; it

PROM HAVANA.

Gen. Dulce is still at the Isle of Pines avoiding the

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